producing countries and the possibility of having future trading in pepper in Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange. The member-countries felt that it would be necessary to have a detailed study before a decision could be taken on either of these strategies.

(d) India supported the need for taking effective steps to increase the earnings of the farmers and also the member countries foreign exchange. However, on the specifics of the Voluntary Retention Scheme, India felt that this can be effective only if all producing countries, irrespective of whether they are members of IPC or not, agree to implement this scheme honestly and sincerely. As regards the commodity exchange at Kuala Lampur, since this may not be of much benefit to India, our position was that this issue needs to be studied in detail before a commitment can be made.

(e) IPC is a forum for the major pepper producing countries to periodically exchange information on programmes and policies followed by them relating to production, consumption and marketing of pepper and to coordinate their national efforts and obtain the benefits of cooperation in the area of production, research and marketing. In addition to India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brazil who have been members of IPC for a long time, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Micronesia have also now joined the Community.

It is perhaps relevant that soon after the Conference compiled and released the global production figures of pepper (which are lower than those of previous year), there has been a marginal increase in prices of pepper in the international market.

(f) Government have already made a market intervention to the extent of procuring 3000 tonnes of pepper through NAFED and Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation at a price of Rs. 33 per kg.

Diesel Oil Subsidy to Deep-Sea Fishing Vessels

546. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps MPEDA propose to take to increase the present rate of diesel oil subsidy to deep-sea fishing vessels;

(b) whether a special scheme is proposed to be formulated to enhance such subsidies to sick marine fishing units under rehabilitation; and

(c) the steps being taken to assist the marine fishing sector by MPEDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The following strategies are being adopted to assist Indian seafood industry and to boost export earnings:

(i) Development of deep-sea fishing and diversified fishing for stepping up export production;

(ii) Stepping up production by culture fisheries;

(iii) Induction of new technology and value addition;

(iv) Modernisation of processing facilities, quality upgradation and waste reduction; and

(v) Agressive market promotion measures.

Plan to Export Agriculture Production

547. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to export wheat, rice, cotton, sugar and other agricultural produce during the current year or in the future years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what price the above-mentioned foodgrain/items are expected to fetch in the international market;

(d) whether Government propose to allow the farmers to have licences to export their own produce; and

(e) whether Government propose to import any of the items mentioned in part (a) of the question during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is keen to promote exports of agricultural items like rice, spices, fresh fruits, vegetables, processed foods, floriculture items, cashew, sugar, etc. In the case of items of mass consumption the Policy of the Government is to allow exports only when there are sufficient surpluses. For the year 1993-94 a target of US $ 2255 million has been fixed for agricultural exports.

(c) The export price realisation will depend upon factors like prevailing price, quality of goods supplied, delivery schedule, demand and supply position and a number of other factors and is subject to wide fluctuations.

Indicative current international price of some of the items are given below :—

Rice	— US $ 225	— 230 PMT
White sugar	— US $ 274 PMT	
Raw sugar	— US $ 230 PMT	

(d) the farmers can also export their produce directly if they so wish. No licence is required for export except in case of a few specified items.

(e) Government does not propose to import any of the items mentioned above except where such imports are considered absolutely unavoidable in view of serious shortages in the domestic market or where such imports are considered helpful for augmenting exports.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्री-खाद्य-पदार्थ बाजार में भारत का हिस्सा

548. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
चौधरी हरि सिंह :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि विगत आठ वर्षों के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्री-खाद्य-पदार्थ बाजार में भारत का हिस्सा 12 प्रतिशत से 16 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा है, जबकि इस अवधि में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार दुगुना हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में विस्तार होने के बावजूद भी समुद्री-खाद्य-पदार्थ उद्योग द्वारा अपनी क्षमता का संपूर्ण दोहन कर पाने में असफलता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) 1980 से 1989 तक के वर्षों के दौरान विश्वव्यापी समुद्री खाद्य व्यापार में भारत के योगदान इस प्रकार रहा ।

वर्ष	विश्व व्यापार (बिलियन अमरीकी डालर)	भारत के योगदान का प्रतिशत
1980	16.03	1.68
1981	16.64	1.91
1982	16.91	2.11
1983	17.11	2.06
1984	17.19	1.94
1985	18.62	1.61
1986	24.26	1.49
1987	30.54	1.24
1988	35.32	1.22
1989	35.90	1.09

विश्वव्यापी समुद्र खाद्य व्यापार के आंकड़े केवल वर्ष 1989 तक के लिए ही उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्री खाद्य व्यापार में हमारा योगदान बढ़ाने में कुछ मुख्य-मुख्य बाधाएं नीचे बताई गई हैं :—

(क) गहरे समुद्र वाले ऐसे जलपोतों की अपर्याप्त संख्या जो मछली पकड़ने की लम्बी यात्रा करने और 50 मीटर से अधिक गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने में सक्षम हों;

(ख) झिंगे से भिन्न जिन संसाधनों का उपयोग कम हुआ है अथवा नहीं हुआ है उन संसाधनों का उपयोग करने के लिए विविधीकृत मछली पकड़ने का कार्य करने हेतु तकनालाजी का अभाव;

(ग) मछली पालन क्षेत्र का धीमा विकास जोकि 65,000 हेक्टेयर तक सीमित है जबकि मछली पालन के लिए उपयुक्त क्षेत्र लगभग 1.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है;

(घ) मौजूदा मछली पालन फार्मों की कम उत्पादकता क्योंकि वैज्ञानिक पालन का प्रचलन अधिक नहीं है;

(ङ) वैज्ञानिक पालन के विकास के लिए बीजों और चारे की कमी;

(च) मछली पालन का विकास केवल झिंगे पालन तक ही सीमित होना और निर्यातयोग्य दूसरे समुद्री उत्पादों का पालन आरंभ नहीं किया जाना;

(छ) अधिकांश प्रोसेसिंग एककों द्वारा केवल बल्क